433 flooding and grasshoppers is won. This subsistence
241 scale, risky enterprise cannot long compete against
[461] the surplus-over-subsistence earned in the cotton fields.

The crops Desert People working in the 1950 cotton harvest did plant on the reserves were not even on a subsistence scale. The few beans or squash, the patch of melons they actually planted were no more than a supplement at most.

464 Clearly an important reason Papagos sell their la-
471 bor is that a high proportion do not even have flood
423 farms where they could try to farm if they wished to. Probably nearly half the Desert People picking cotton in 1950 had no fields.[1]

233 For Papagos who cannot farm, there is still a
433 possibility of raising cattle. However, xerophytic
[139] desert vegetation is not particularly well suited to
[132] fattening cattle--thorns don't make fat. Rainfall on reserve lands is very scanty, and good stands of grass are small and undependable.

231 Among Papago cotton pickers of 1950, nearly half
422 the families owned cattle.[2] However, some of them actually had only 1 cow, and the average number of head owned by each family was only a dozen.[3]

One difficulty for Papago cattlemen is that horses are kept by most families, taking up range that could support more beef animals. These horses are not especially good stock--no one raises horses for export. But the Desert People are still mainly in the pre-
[492] automotive age of transportation. If they don't walk,
[493] they generally must ride horseback or in a wagon pulled by horses. Over three-fourths of Papago cotton pickers in 1950 owned horses.[4] And each of these families kept
[621] 6 or 7 horses.[5] If it were not for an ordinance of the
646 Papago Tribal Council restricting each family to not more than 10 head of horses, horse population of the reserved lands would undoubtedly be much higher.

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1 139 families gave information. 80 had their own fields, or 51%. (Only 2 were in irrigated projects, 5%) Fathers of 3 younger men had flood fields, 8%. So 41% had no flood fields in their extended family.
2 19 families of 40 questions owned cattle, 47½%.
3 6 families giving information owned 96 head, averaging 12 per family.
4 31 families of 40 questioned owned horses, 77½%.
5 21 families giving data owned 138, averaging 6.6 each.